

Gold price keeps dropping

LONDON, Aug. 24, (R). — The price of gold slipped a further \$1.35 an ounce to close at \$104.80 in nervous trading on the London bullion market today. This brings the loss since early last week to more than eight dollars.

Dealers today cited continuing market nervousness rather than strong trading. Yesterday's fall of \$2.75 to the lowest level since December 1973 had roused speculation that the price might fall today below the \$100 mark.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Premier Badran pledges to combat inflation, subsidise food prices

In the absence of a sitting parliament, Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday evening addressed his government's policy statement directly to the Jordanian people as the ultimate source of legislative authority. The prime minister said he was doing this under the directives of His Majesty King Hussein and invited citizens to keep a watchful eye on the government to prevent any abuses of power.

Domestic Policy:

Mr. Badran outlined a government policy based on fighting inflation, increased economic self reliance, a just distribution of the benefits of development, government subsidies for basic commodities and greater participation by the private sector in the national economy. This was preceded by a tough section on law and order and the importance of stability for growth and development, coupled with a pledge to pursue the arming and development of the armed forces.

The prime minister highlighted the role of government planning and said his government would adopt the five-year plan as the foundation of its developmental policy.

Mr. Badran also emphasised his government's concern to anticipate and ward off problems that might arise in the pursuit of development plans. His government would see to it that the benefits of development extended to all regions of the Kingdom and were distributed on an equitable basis, he said. He singled out reliance on domestic resources, lowering the deficit in the trade balance and encouraging the private sector to chip in development plans. He pointed to the increasingly important role of the private sector in building up savings and investing in development projects. At the same time, he pledged the government would continue to ensure economic stability.

The prime minister focused on the need to increase production. He said the ordinary citizen should be allowed the opportunity to participate in the country's political, economic and social policies.

Mr. Badran promised to tackle the domestic causes of inflation. The government would try to facilitate import formalities, reduce their cost, cut out middlemen and pursue an enlightened taxation policy, he added.

To protect the citizen, the government would control prices, subsidise the prices of basic commodities and ensure an adequate supply of food-stuffs at reasonable prices, — as a temporary measure — the prime minister said. The government would boost local food production and reduce dependence on foreign sources, he added.

Mr. Badran showed concern for the rising cost of housing and said his government would support and expand housing projects.

Turning to the civil service, the prime minister said the key factors would be competence and honesty. He promised to clean out the administrative apparatus and eliminate the abuse of

authority and bribery. No one was too high for the arm of the law to reach, he said, and called on citizens to help flush out offenders.

Inter-Arab Politics:

Turning to relations between Arab countries, Mr. Badran expressed his government's commitment to the elimination of obstacles to Arab unity.

"The Palestine problem is the central problem of Jordan and governs all aspects of its life. It is therefore our national and pan-Arab duty to spare no effort to liberate our people and our usurped land. The government will do all in its power, within the context of its commitment in letter and spirit to the resolutions of the Rabat Conference, to bolster the steadfastness of our people and support their struggle against Zionist conspiracy to Judaize Jerusalem and drive our people out of their land."

He pledged his government would never recognise the annexation of Jerusalem or Israeli attempts to alter the character of the holy places, particularly the Aqsa and Ibrahimi Mosques. He added that his government would combat the sale or transfer of lands to the Israelis and would take legal action against those guilty of such offenses.

The government would turn to the Islamic world for support in this field, he added.

Mr. Badran said that "coordination between this government and our brothers in Syria will be adequate and full. This country will be a steadfast support for Syria in the pursuit of its national objective and in combatting foreign intervention and foiling the conspiracies against the unity, security and national sovereignty of Lebanon over its territory." It would support Syria in protecting the Palestinian cause from confusion and misguidance.

The prime minister lauded cooperation with Saudi Arabia and expressed Jordan's thanks to that country and the Arab Gulf states for their aid to Jordan.

Foreign Policy:

Mr. Badran said the two foundations of his government's foreign policy would be the quest for international peace and prosperity and building up understanding and support for the country's political actions.

Mr. Badran said the United Nations was the proper context for reducing the threat of war. His government would foster relations with the non-aligned group of nations and was against the policy of alignment with the major political blocs.

The prime minister said: "Jordan... will try to create a suitable atmosphere within the framework of the United Nations that would allow that international organisation to implement its resolutions to ensure an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and secure the national rights of the Palestinian people."

Carter launches campaign with attack on Ford

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, (AFP) — Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter has accused President Ford of a record of "political insensibility, missed opportunities, constant conflict with Congress and national neglect."

Speaking in Los Angeles, the former Georgia governor last night set the themes of his coming campaign as restoring the confidence of Americans in their government and electing leaders responsible for their actions to the people.

Earlier, Mr. Carter spoke at a villa in Beverly Hills surrounded by Warren Beatty, Faye Dunaway, Sidney Poitier, Steve McQueen, George Peppard and other entertainment industry celebrities who showed up to contribute to the Democratic candidate's campaign chest and predict his election victory next Nov. 2.

"This year many voters were looking for new leaders, leaders who were not associated with the past," Mr. Carter told the film-and-crowd. He said no other generation had undergone such a "battering" as the one that has just reached voting age through the trials of the long Vietnamese war, the Watergate scandal and the revelations of illegal American espionage activities.

Mr. Ford has reportedly decided not to leave Washington more than two days a week during the campaign, in order to demonstrate his seriousness in conducting the nation's business. He also reportedly believes that his own deep knowledge of issues will help him during his televised debates with Mr. Carter next month and in October.

President Ford today challenged Mr. Carter to participate with him in four televised debates so that the American electorate would have a clear idea of their respective positions.

Mr. Ford, at a press conference during his week's vacation at Vail, Colorado, said the debates should cover national defence, domestic politics, foreign policy and economic policy. "The sooner we start, the better it will be," he said.

Police open fire in Soweto again

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24, (Agencies). — Police opened fire several times to quell demonstrations in the black township of Soweto near here tonight.

A senior police official said black workers were stoned and beaten by hostile crowds when they returned to their homes after ignoring strike calls by militants in the township.

He said many black commuters were trapped in railway stations by the crowds.

It was the second successive night of inter-African violence in the violence-battered township.

Militants yesterday began trying to enforce a three-day strike by 200,000 commuters who work in the white areas of nearby Johannesburg.

Many workers were angered by the tactics of those calling the strike, which follows the deaths of about 250 people in two months of anti-government violence in South Africa's black townships.

Soweto yesterday was the only township to respond to the call for the stoppage — seen as an attempt to force talks with the minority white government on the black unrest.

Police used tear gas and batons to break up a crowd of about 500 demonstrators in the township of Guguletu near Cape Town today.

Arab League makes new peace moves in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 24, (R). — Fighting eased slightly in Lebanon today as the Arab League peace-keeping force launched a new bid to secure a ceasefire, calling all factions to a meeting on Friday. In Damascus, observers predicted that Syria's agreement last night to attend another Arab summit on the Lebanon situation might boost peace-keeping efforts.

So far the rightists have generally been more disposed to Syrian initiatives in Lebanon than to the Arab League efforts.

Syria became the seventh country to agree to the summit call made by Kuwait last week. The Arab League has already received official word from Bahrain, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, North Yemen and Jordan that they will attend.

Nothing definite about a date or venue is expected until the Arab League Council meets at foreign minister level on September 4, it is understood.

Exchanges of shellfire between Lebanon's warring factions eased slightly in Beirut today but continued in the mountains east of here, according to local radio stations.

Leftist Beirut Radio reported heavy fighting last night on the confrontation line dividing west from east Beirut, and rightwing Phalangist Radio today said machinegun fire and shelling continued in the commercial sector but the situation was quieter in the city's southern suburbs.

Shelling by both sides continued today, rightwing radios said, in the area east of here where Palestinian and leftist fighters hold the strategic mountain towns of Ain-toura and Mtein in an otherwise rightist district.

In the north, where rightist and allied forces have isolated the leftist city of Tripoli, Phalangist Radio said there was sporadic shelling and sniping today.

But the radio did not mention the leftist town of Alma, near Tripoli, which the leftists recently said had defeated a rightist attack.

Rightwing leader Camille Chamoun today met Major-General Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, commander of the Arab League peace-keeping force here, rightist Amshir Radio reported.

The radio quoted the general as



TANK FIRE-POWER — A young leftist gunman shields his ears as a tank fires on rightist positions during clashes in downtown Beirut Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

saying all parties concerned would meet next Friday to discuss a new ceasefire proposal prepared by the peace-keeping force.

Beirut Radio later said General Ghoneim had also reached agreement with the warring groups involved to stop shelling residential areas of Beirut from 5 p.m. today.

Similar agreements have been reached in the past with no success and the city streets remained quiet as people waited to see whether the fighters would observe the truce.

Gen. Ghoneim said that the legates would discuss a plan simply to bring about a new ceasefire but "a total halt to the fighting."

The term ceasefire "has no real meaning," he added.

Syria's agreement to the A

[Continued on page 6]



DIPLOMATIC MEETING — American diplomats Robert Houghton and David Mack (seated, left) are seen meeting with President Fawzi and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun in Jounieh Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

Agriculture plans top Syrian development goal

DAMASCUS, (JT). — Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi Tuesday praised the existing "brotherly relations" between Jordan and Syria, as well as the on-going bilateral cooperation in integration programme, and emphasised that the agricultural sector would get top priority attention in Syria's development plans.

Speaking in a joint press interview with the Jordan News Agency, on the eve of his departure at the head of an official Syrian delegation to attend the meeting of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee due to start in Amman on Wednesday morning, Mr. Khleifawi said that "to believe in the necessity of meetings between leaders of the two countries as economic integration between them is a national imperative dictated by our joint struggle and required by our social and economic development."

Asked about the meetings of the Higher Committee, Mr. Khleifawi said they are part of the periodic meetings of the committee aimed to boost and review past and future achievements and subjects included in the integration scheme.

On his government's overall programme, the Syrian prime minister said that it is usually inspired by the resolutions and guidelines adopted by the Baath Party and its leaders, the needs of the moment and the country's financial possibilities.

The Syrian government, he said, has set up a number of ministerial commissions to assess the progress of social and economic development plans and to lay down priorities for project implementation.

The government will pay special attention to the agricultural sector, he said, in particular to agricultural industrialisation, and will seek to find radical solutions to the irrigation problem in addition to expanding irrigated areas and adopting a stable agricultural investment policy.

"We shall endeavour," he added, "to exploit to the maximum our animal wealth and industrialise its products, support the agricultural cooperative movement and enact an industrial investment policy taking into consideration our means and potentials and relying on the public sector in this specific field, as it has become the fulcrum of our industrial development. We shall also support the private cooperative sector to help in the industrialisation policy."

One of the most important tasks of the Syrian government, he added, will be to achieve complementarity between our development plans and education programmes.

Egyptian commandos recount hijack rescue plan

CAIRO, Aug. 24, (R) — Egyptian commandos who overwhelmed three hijackers of an airliner at Luxor airport revealed today that they began their final assault with a simple pre-arranged signal — a bow by one of the commando group.

The 21 commandos appeared at a press conference here to describe the faultless 10-minute operation which led yesterday to the release, unharmed, of the Egyptian plane's 105 passengers and crew. The hijackers — described by

Cairo officials as two Palestinians and an Egyptian student — seized the Egyptian Boeing 737 as it was taking mostly foreign tourists on a flight from Cairo to upper Egypt.

The hijackers demanded the release of five men held here in connection with recent assassination attempts.

Egyptian Premier Mamdouh Salameh, who supervised the successful rescue operation, has accused Libyan leader Colonel Muammar

Qadhafi of instigating the abortive hijack.

Libya has denounced the hijack. Brigadier Nabil Shukri, head of the Egyptian commando force, said that after the plane landed at Luxor, commandos dressed as maintenance engineers entered the twin-engine jet and checked the position, appearance and weapons of the three hijackers, who had pistols and explosives.

The plane's tyres were deflated to prevent the aircraft from taking off, Brigadier Shukri said.

After the initial reconnaissance and following the release of women, children and three elderly passengers from the jet, several commandos entered the plane again, still in disguise, on the pretext of checking it further.

They tried to get as near as possible to the hijackers, two of whom were at the front of the plane while the other was in the rear, the press conference was told.

Then one of the commandos gave the signal for attack — a bow — and the commandos, trained in hand-to-hand combat, attacked with screwdrivers and other tools they had with them.

Surprise was apparently complete. The hijackers were subdued long enough to allow the second wave of commandos armed with rifles to rush aboard and shoot two of the hijackers in the legs and stomach before any of them could use their own weapons.

The third hijacker gave up without being shot at.

[Continued on page 6]



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JORDAN TIMES

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The U.S. election - 2

At first glance, one would not notice much difference between the policy statements on the Middle East of President Ford and Jimmy Carter. For all practical purposes, both candidates and both the major American political parties are clearly committed to "preserving" or "guaranteeing" the survival of the state of Israel, though there is a general haze surrounding within exactly what borders this final vision of the Israeli state shall exist.

There is a corresponding unwillingness on the part of most public figures and political organisations in America to come out with a clear statement of what are, in fact, the exact territorial rights of the Arab states that surround Israel, and that have lost territory to Israel, namely Egypt, Syria and Jordan, and, to an extent, Lebanon. If people think Israel should give up Arab territories it has occupied since 1947 or 1967, this is not defined. Finally, there is a near total inability in the United States to carry on any public discussion of the political and national rights of the Palestinians, without which, we think, talk of peace in the Middle East is wasted breath.

Within this context, it becomes incumbent upon public figures in America to talk about the Middle East on the basis of, first and foremost, building a Middle East peace settlement around the wishes of the Israelis. In fact, it is common or American political figures to treat the Middle East, as they tend to treat everything else, within the framework of East-West power politics, and this makes them view the Middle East as simply one of many arenas in the world where the local states or political forces are lined up either with or against the United States or the Soviet Union. Thus it is the general procedure in America to view Israel as the local representative of the Western camp, and, by extension, as the surrogate Western power in the area that is responsible for warding off the threat of Soviet or communist infiltration in the Arab World.

Thus when American politicians talk about Israel, they are in effect talking about two entities: the state of Israel to whose independence and existence the United States is committed by historical fact and moral volition, and the bearer and defender of "Western democratic" principles in the region. Both of these underlying principles are flawed and in large part intellectually and historically indefensible, but for better or for worse they are the guiding lights by which American policy in the Middle East sails along on its peculiar course.

There is not very much room for an American presidential candidate to manoeuvre within the confines of this largely fixed approach to the Middle East. This has been shown to be the case in all American presidential elections since 1948, and the Middle East, without exception, has always been the sole "campaign issue" in which the American voters have been deprived of a true national debate and a true choice of policy alternatives.

There are various reasons for this, but the practical result is that every four years the presidential candidates in the United States usually end up trying to outbid each other in expressing their support for Israel. The national political forces in the United States that cause this to happen have remained substantially the same during the past two decades, and they are at play again this year. Thus the statements of President Ford and Jimmy Carter appear to coincide in large part when it comes to their support for Israel, demanding concessions from the Arabs or making believe the Palestinians do not exist. When Henry Kissinger speaks in the name of President Ford, this also holds true.

But, in fact, there are some differences between the stances of the two candidates, as there are special reasons why someone like Jimmy Carter all of a sudden comes on strong as the best friend the Israelis would ever wish to have, and President Ford all of a sudden starts pressuring Israel here and there, lightly at times, not so lightly at others, in a clear effort to nudge the Israelis towards a more productive posture around a Middle East peace table. Both of these men, however, act as they do in the clear understanding that whatever they do or say is, in the end, eclipsed by the United States' role as guardian of Israel. Thus their positions take on an importance that is more related to the positions of the actors in the Middle East, and in part sheds some fresh light on what kinds of compromises the Middle Eastern players are being asked to make in order to come up with a solution to their conflict.

While this is very much the situation with President Ford's position on the Middle East, Jimmy Carter's performance has been a textbook case of how a presidential candidate in America can be forced into saying things about the Middle East that the president of the United States, who is in a better position to know, shows by his actions to be inappropriate, unnecessary and, usually, nothing more than the residual rhetoric of politics.

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NATIONAL BRIEFS

- AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni Tuesday received the Soviet ambassador to Jordan.
- AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Tuesday received the U.S. ambassador to Jordan.
- AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni Sunday received Nationalist China's ambassador to Jordan.
- AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Monday received the Soviet ambassador to Jordan.
- AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of congratulations to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of his country's National Day.
- AMMAN. — The Mayor of Amman Mohammad Touqan Sunday received the Romanian ambassador to Jordan.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai and Al Dustour Tuesday had something to say about Monday's cabinet meeting in Ma'an to look into the problems of the southern governorate.

Al Rai described the session as very successful, because it was not held behind closed doors. "The doors were open for the light, air and... people, where many of these talked with the prime minister and the ministers in what was like calling to account the local administration machinery," the paper says.

It says the meeting was also successful because it dealt with named problems that were specifically listed on the agenda.

Al Dustour notes that the council of ministers' session at Ma'an came just a few weeks after its session in Irbid. It says it was a continuity of meetings among the Government and people. It is a sort of a commitment by the Government — as Premier Badran has pointed out — to fulfil pledges that can be fulfilled and avoid giving pledges that cannot be fulfilled.

Al Shaab deplors the bloody events in Lebanon that have left the doors of south Lebanon wide open for the Israelis to infiltrate and hatch their plots, "not only inside the Arab land, but also into the souls of the Arabs, who were crippled with despair, and who were made easy prey by the present interregnum on the south Lebanese frontiers..."

Israel, Al Shaab adds, is exploiting to the utmost the sad economic situation there for political and propaganda purposes. Israel has declared its false readiness to

U.S. contribution received by UNRWA

AMMAN. — The United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has announced that it has received from the government of the United States of America \$16.9 million, the balance of its regular contribution to UNRWA for 1976.

The regular contribution, totalling \$26.7 million, was pledged at the meeting in November 1975 of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA. The first instalment, \$9.8 million, was paid in January.

This contribution represents an

Syrian news team arrives

AMMAN. — A Syrian information delegation led by the Director-General of the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) arrived here Tuesday to ensure a news coverage of the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian High Committee due to start here on Wednesday.

Maternity, childcare centre to open

IRBID. — A new maternity and childcare centre will be opened during September in the Taybeh village in the Irbid district, the Director of Irbid's maternity and childcare centres said Monday.

Two similar centres he added had been opened this year in the Mazar and Qafar Soum villages.

The centres are being set up by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with UNICEF.

Change of office hours in Ramadan

AMMAN. — Office hours in all government departments during Ramadan have been fixed from 9 a.m. until 2 p.m., it was announced here Tuesday in a communiqué issued by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Government employees, the nature of whose work requires otherwise, will be exempted from this temporary arrangement.

Normal office hours from 8 a.m. until 2 p.m. will be resumed once Ramadan is over, the communiqué concluded.

Jordan to attend Arab Sports Tournament

AMMAN. — The Jordanian government Monday decided to participate in the fifth Arab Sports Tournament due to start in Damascus on October 6.

A preparatory committee has already discussed with the various local sports federations their choice of athletes for the tournament, and had organised, at the Al Hussein Youth City, training courses for them.

What's Going On

A film entitled

"Moment in Time"

7:00 p.m., at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| U.S. dollar | 331.0 | 333.0 |
| U.K. sterling | 592.0 | 598.0 |
| French franc | 66.7 | 67.0 |
| Swiss franc | 134.1 | 134.5 |
| German mark | 132.0 | 132.4 |
| Iraqi dinar | 960.0 | 970.0 |
| Syrian pound | 81.6 | 81.9 |
| Egyptian pound | 485.0 | 500.0 |
| Lebanese pound | 104.7 | 106.1 |
| U.A.E. dirham | 83.5 | 84.0 |

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Television

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Channel 3 & 6: | 9.30 Reportage |
| 6.00 Quran | |
| 6.15 Cartoons | |
| 6.30 Agricultural programme | |
| 7.00 Lucy show | |
| 8.00 News in Arabic | |
| Channel 3: | |
| 7.30 Sports programme | |
| 8.30 Arabic series | |

Amman Airport

| Departures: | Arrivals: |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8.00 Aqaba | 7.15 Kuwait (KAC) |
| 8.30 Kuwait (KAC) | 9.20 Muscat, Doha |
| 10.00 Damascus, Aleppo | 9.40 Aqaba |
| 11.00 Cairo | 9.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi |
| 11.15 Kuwait (KAC) | 10.00 Jeddah |
| 11.30 Kuwait | 10.30 Kuwait (KAC) |
| 11.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) | 12.00 Bucharest (TAROM) |
| 12.00 Vienna, Copenhagen | 14.35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain |
| 13.00 London | 15.20 Jeddah (SAA) |
| 13.15 Bucharest (TAROM) | 16.00 Aleppo, Damascus |
| 15.45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA) | 17.00 Kuwait |
| 16.45 Riyadh Dhahran (SAA) | 17.45 Cairo |
| 19.30 Abu Dhabi | 19.10 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva |
| 20.00 Dhahran | 19.30 Cairo (EA) |
| 20.30 Cairo (EA) | 20.50 London (BA) |
| 21.00 Kuwait | |

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Market Prices

| |
|------------------------------|
| Apples (golden): 80—140 |
| Apples (starken): 120—180 |
| Apples (double red): 120—170 |
| Apples (local): 100—140 |
| Bell pepper: 50—80 |
| Bananas: 170—200 |
| Cauliflower: 150—170 |
| Carrots: 60—90 |
| Cucumbers (small): 120—160 |
| Cucumbers (large): 70—80 |
| Eggplant (small): 40—60 |
| Eggplant (large): 30—50 |
| Figs: 80—120 |
| Green beans: 70—100 |
| Garlic (dry) (large): 80—100 |
| Grapes (green): 80—120 |
| Grapes (black): 60—90 |
| Hot pepper: 150—180 |
| Lemon (yellow): 170—200 |
| Lemon (green): 90—120 |
| Marrow (small): 100—130 |
| Marrow (regular): 70—100 |
| Muskmelon: 80—120 |
| Orange: 120—160 |
| Onion (dry) imported: 80—100 |
| Onions (white): 40—65 |
| Okra (red): 90—120 |
| Okra (green): 150—180 |
| Potatoes (imported): 90—120 |
| Potatoes (local): 90—120 |
| Peaches (large): 160—200 |
| Pears (large): 200—240 |
| Pears (small): 140—180 |
| Tomatoes: 60—90 |
| Spinach: 25—45 |
| String beans: 110—140 |
| Water melon (large): 80 |
| Water melon (small): 50 |

Radio

| (On 855 KHZ) | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 7.00 | Breakfast show, morning melodies |
| 7.30 | News bulletin |
| 7.40 | Newsreel |
| 8.00 | Sign off |
| 12.00 | Pop session (Part I) |
| 1.00 | News summary |
| 1.04 | Pop session (Part II) |
| 2.00 | News bulletin |
| 2.15 | Radio magazine |
| 2.30 | Music cavalcade |
| 3.00 | Concert hour |
| 4.00 | Old favourites |
| 4.30 | Easy listening |
| 5.00 | Thriller |
| 5.30 | Pop session (Part III) |
| 6.00 | News summary |
| 6.03 | Listener's choice |
| 6.30 | Science report |
| 7.00 | News bulletin |
| 7.10 | Newsreel |
| 7.30 | Sign off |

Emergencies

| Doctors: | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Dr. Naef Khadra (44477) | |
| Dr. Abdul Salam Mahseeri (55577) | |
| Taxis: | |
| Jerusalem (36955) | |
| Neel (44433) | |
| Jordan (23050) | |
| Pharmacies: | |
| Jerusalem (21370) | |
| University (44554) | |
| Basheer (39117) | |

Jimmy Carter - still well and truly a Plainsman

This is the first article in a detailed five-part analysis of Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate for president of the United States. It is written by the chief of the Christian Science Monitor's Southern bureau in Atlanta, who has followed Mr. Carter's career closely for several years. This first article deals with the people and institutions that have shaped his life and outlook.

By John Dillin
PLAINS, GEORGIA (CSM).

However hectic the pace became during the '76 presidential primaries, Jimmy Carter returned faithfully almost every weekend here to Plains, Georgia.

"If Jimmy has two days off, he'll spend one of them travelling, if necessary, just to get back to Plains," says an aide. "He won't spend the weekend anywhere else."

Mr. Carter, who won the Democratic nomination for president is a complex politician, the product of diverse forces: the navy, the South, his religion, his upbringing, Georgia politics. They have all helped to mold his character, shape his views, give him purpose and direction.

But to understand him well, one must begin with his roots—his family, his farm, and the friendly people of this little south-west Georgia town where he returns again and again to renew his strength and his spirit.

"I think most of the aspects of my life have been shaped in this community," says Mr. Carter. His family and friends agree. Few cling to their roots with more tenacity.

"Most of our people (in Plains) own their own farms. They do their own manual labour. They are very self-reliant, very proud," Mr. Carter told the Monitor in an interview. "They have accepted the social change (integration) in the (community's) life very easily after the first initial shock..."

"This is a community where kinships are very important. Either my wife or I are related by blood to the major portion of the (683) people who live here. Her family and my family have lived in this community for almost 150 years. They were original settlers here when the Indians left in 1830."

As he criss-crossed the country in his quest for the presidency, Mr. Carter often relaxed by discussing his upbringing, his parents, his community.

There is wide agreement that Mr. Carter's parents—hard-working and stubbornly independent—were the major influences on his life.

James Earl Carter Sr., his father, a firm disciplinarian, kept young Jimmy in the fields hoeing cotton, corn, and other crops through the depression years. It gave Jimmy a taste for hard work that he has never lost.

Lillian Carter, his mother, was a local maverick, befriending blacks and ministering to the needs of the unfortunate. She joined the Peace Corps at 68, travelled to a village north of Bombay, India. She returned two years later, after losing more than 30 pounds, but gaining a deep affection for the Indian masses.

As a youth, Jimmy's interest soon expanded beyond family boundaries—to his school in Plains, and to the navy where a favourite uncle was serving. Even in the (community's) life very easily after the first initial shock..."

Throughout the years that followed, certain people and institutions left lasting marks. Among the most important:

— Julia Coleman, his school superintendent. She inspired him to excellence, especially in literature, at an early age and turned him toward the habit of extensive reading.

— Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, head of the navy's nuclear-propulsion programme, a tough-minded man who demanded "Why not the best?" of his young officers.

— The Baptist faith. After losing in his first race for governor, Mr. Carter says he underwent a profound religious experience which caused him to reorient his life more fully to his faith.

— Black friends. As a child, Jimmy worked alongside young blacks in the fields, and hunted, fished, and played with them far more than white children. It has given him an affinity with blacks, north and south.

— Politics. Few men seem more driven for higher office than Mr. Carter. He strives for it with a gritty, single-minded determination.

"Jimmy was a normal country boy," says his mother, who was interviewed recently at her comfortable, brick home near the centre of Plains. He showed no special qualities, she says, except that he was a good student and loved to read.

Whereas most families might talk at the dinner table, the Carters all read—a habit started by father Earl.

"When I was a tiny child, and ever since, when anybody asked me what I wanted for my birthday or Christmas or Father's Day, I always say books," says Mr. Carter today. The Carter house says his mother, "was always full of books."

Jimmy's disposition toward reading got a crucial boost at the Plains school, where Julia Coleman urged her students to go well beyond the normal requirements. "Miss Julia," as she was called, apparently was one of those rare teachers whose touch stirs students. Don Carter, a newspaper editor and cousin of Jimmy, wrote of Miss Julia:

"She could remember more poetry, talk of great literature, and teach grammar better than any college professor I can remember. She also had that quality of inspiring her students to reach for something more, to see opportunity, to want to serve."

When he was 12, Miss Julia encouraged Jimmy to read the 1,400-page "War and Peace." He did.

By the time he was in the 9th grade, under Miss Julia's tutelage, Jimmy joined the school's "Tw-

elve Great Books Club." He worked his way through such classics as "Les Miserables" by Hugo and the "Life of Napoleon" by Ludwig.

If Jimmy's father gave him self-discipline and determination, his mother fostered an independent spirit.

Her hallmark, well known in Plains, is her compassion for those in need—black and white. She has nursed them, befriended them, counseled them.

It hasn't always brought popularity. She concedes others have sometimes branded her a "nigger lover"—but folks in Plains say that the epithet never made her change course.

Jimmy's father was cut from more traditional cloth. He upheld segregation, for example, and on at least one occasion he and Jimmy argued about black rights.

But his father made a deep impression on Jimmy—perhaps deeper than any other person. "He was a man of integrity," says Lillian Carter. "He believed that lying was the worst sin on earth."

He didn't spare the rod, and young Jimmy got at least six whippings with a peach switch, including one for shooting sister Gloria in the seat with a BB gun.

Earl was a successful farmer, a member of the local gentry. Like many southerners, he was land rich and money poor. There was never a lot of cash to spare. But he often made loans to friends and neighbours in need.

In the final days of his life, Earl Carter called Jimmy home from the navy for a last visit. Some of their final days together were spent going over his books.

When Earl passed on, Jimmy was struck by the experience of seeing grown men crying in grief. He began to compare his life in the navy—constantly travelling, without roots—with his father's established place in the community. It was one of the biggest factors that led him to resign his navy commission.

Before he left the navy, it had left a deep impression on Mr. Carter. There was Annapolis, with its harassment and hazing, of which Midshipman Carter got his share.

Before getting his appointment to the academy, young Carter spent two years at Georgia colleges; and with the help of that prep work, he graduated 59th in a class of 820. He served aboard battleships, experimental ships, and submarines during his 11-year tour.

He was often away from his young wife, Rosalynn, a shy girl from Plains who was a few years younger than he (and who once won \$5 from a local store for scoring "the highest average in



At their home in Plains, Georgia, the Carters (from right), Rosalynn, daughter Amy, and Jimmy with guests.

the 7th grade").

Once, while on tour in the Pacific aboard the submarine USS Pomfret, Carter was swept overboard during a violent storm.

He swam desperately until another wave washed him back to the sub and dropped him exhausted across one of the sub's five-inch guns.

As a sub specialist, he grabbed the opportunity to serve with Admiral Rickover in the development of one of America's first two nuclear submarines, Sea Wolf.

Friends who have known the Carters since childhood say these navy years reinforced Jimmy's self-discipline and determination. Admiral Rickover apparently played an important part.

The admiral, says Mr. Carter, probably did more to influence his life than anyone except his parents.

Like Mr. Carter's father, the admiral was hard-working and demanding. Mr. Carter is fond of telling the story of the first time they met—the veteran admiral and the young sailor anxious to get in on the ground floor of nuclear power.

They sat alone in a large room. For two hours, the admiral let Carter pick the topics of his choice for discussion—seamanship, music, literature, and others. So on, on each subject, the admiral's increasingly tough questions made Carter realise he knew little about the subjects he had selected. The admiral never smiled, and Carter was drenched with sweat.

Finally, the admiral asked Carter his standing at Annapolis. "Sir, I stood 59th in a class of 820," he responded proudly. Instead of smiling, the admiral

asked: "Did you do your best?"

Carter had to respond that he hadn't.

"Why not?" the admiral asked. The interview was over, but young Carter got the job.

Just as Earl Carter demanded a lot of people, Admiral Rickover also insisted on his officer's best efforts, and then did more himself.

Mr. Carter recalls once when the admiral and some of his officers took off on a long flight after a full day's work. The admiral began working as the plane took off, and his young officers did the same. After several hours, the junior officers, including Carter, went to sleep. When they awoke, the admiral still was working.

Today Mr. Carter's thinking on military matters reflects in part the admiral's views. He feels, for example, that the growing military bureaucracy, with its inefficiency, is a threat to the nation's defence. Mr. Carter has promised to prune the hierarchy if he is elected.

Mr. Carter also will carry the influence of the Baptist faith with him into office if he wins. Jimmy was no religionist as a youngster, but he did enjoy churchgoing, recalls his mother. It was not until 1966, after his loss in the governor's race, that religion assumed such great importance in his life.

Mr. Carter's loss in that race was narrow. He had passed up an almost certain berth in Congress to run for governor. Instead, Lester Maddox was elected.

After the loss, he told a close friend: "I knew it was going to be bad, but I didn't know it was going to be this bad."

It was about this time that Mr.

Carter took one of his frequent walks in the woods on his farm in Plains. This time his wife, Rosalynn, who is an evangelist, was with him.

"Ruth asked me if I would give up anything for Christ, if I would give up my life and my sessions—everything," Mr. Carter once told a reporter. "I would. Then she asked if I would be willing to give up politics, thought a long time and then she said 'I would not'."

His sister hesitates to give her brother's experience the same. After several hours, the junior officers, including Carter, went to sleep. When they awoke, the admiral still was working.

Today Mr. Carter says he has no conflict between deep religious convictions and service in office. He once compared being a state Senator to being a minister with 80,000 parishioners.

"I don't think there could be any different standard of morality or honesty or integrity or brotherhood in our homes, or our lives in church, or our lives in the state's office," he says.

"This is one of the problems that concerns me about our country. We've been willing to accept a lower standard. I believe the American people like to see it changed."

Jimmy Carter now begins his race as the Democratic star bearer. All the beliefs, the hardships, the training of his years now will be tested as before.

Next: Jimmy Carter's controversial record.

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Carrot seeds can prevent pregnancy

DELHI, Aug. 24, (AFP). — Chewing dry carrot seeds indeed prevents pregnancy, according to Indian scientists, it was here last Thursday.

A team of zoologists from Rajahmundry University, in north India, recently investigated this, which has been practised in rural population of the region for generations, found that

Decorated Theatrical Francaise November 4

IS, Aug. 24, (AFP). — The Theatre Francaise, France's pre-eminent theatre, will open the public November 4, following two years of extensive renovations.

It is painted and newly carpeted. The theatre's classic Italian architecture has not been touched, but the number of seats has been reduced to 897 from 1,200. Seats without view of the stage have been removed, while the orchestra section has been enlarged.

The theatre, famous for its productions of the 17th century French playwright Moliere, is located at the end of the Galerie de Richelieu, on the bank of the Seine.

Seats, too, have been removed with the exception of the reserved seats permanently for the use of the republic on the balcony, where General Charles de Gaulle provisionally installed for receiving foreign heads of state.

November 4, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will inaugurate the new decor at the premier performance of Alfred Jarry's "L'Ubu Roi".

chewing carrot seeds indeed prevents pregnancy.

Their experiments suggest that extract of carrot seeds taken for a few days after intercourse prevents pregnancy by inhibiting implantation of the fertilised egg in the uterus.

The scientists conducted their experiments with carrot seed extract on a group of ten female mice.

They fed each animal 80 to 120 milligrams of the extract between the fourth and sixth day after they were mated.

In all the animals, implantation was inhibited and pregnancy avoided. In contrast, another group of mated females, which did not receive the extract, showed implantations.

The anti-pregnancy effect of carrot seeds has been reported in the recent issue of the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology.

It is said that the carrot seed has post-coital anti-fertility effect because it acts like an "estrogenic" agent. Estrogen is a female hormone.

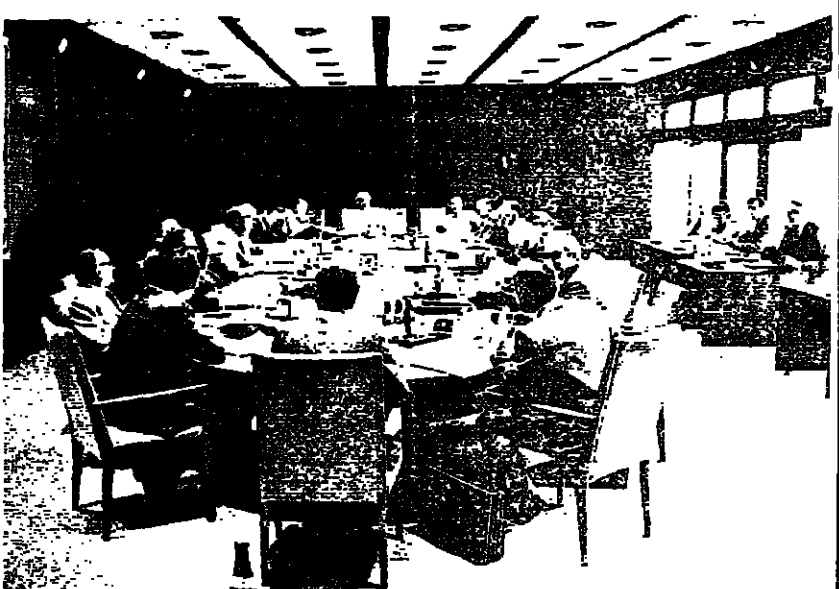
Bear broadcasting corporation?

TRENTO, ITALY, Aug. 24, (R). — The first broadcasting brown bear in Europe went on the air in the forests of the Italian Alps last week with a mini-transmitter round its neck.

Zoologist Dr. Hans Roth of the University of Berne hopes the experiment financed by the Swiss-based World Wildlife Fund and the Italian government will provide information which will help scientists save the endangered species.



PARLIAMENT IS THE CENTRE OF DEMOCRACY, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said at the ceremony in which he was formally presented with the keys to the new Chancellor's Office. However, he noted that the new Chancellor's Office was "dominating the Bundestag building too much" in the city-scape of Bonn. The planners of the brown-tinted new seat of the head of government with its clear-cut architectural contours and arrangement had sought to provide him with a technically perfected work environment (top photo). This they achieved exceptionally well, as one of the Chancellor's 440 assistants declared. This goes for many facilities of the new Executive Office, including the Cabinet Room (see bottom photo of first Cabinet meeting), the conference rooms, and the press conference facility with its fully-equipped studio. The chronic debate revolving around the inability to depict the Federal Republic of Germany and its constitutional order in suitable edifices of government again heated up on the occasion of the inauguration of the new building.



For the Japanese the Grand Tour is visiting Paris

PARIS, Aug. 24, (AFP). — Over the past four years, 100,000 Japanese tourists have visited Paris each year, nearly 60,000 of them in July and August alone.

"You would think you were in Tokyo", exclaimed one elderly French woman gazing at the Japanese signs on the rows of stores in the center of the city that cater to Japanese, many of them staffed by Japanese salespeople.

As the wave of tourist continues to roll in from the far east, Paris itself has acquired a Japanese accent. A towering 780-room hotel, the Nikko, was recently built on the left bank of the Seine with 80 per cent Japanese capital.

An elegant store, Mitsukoshi, has opened expressly for Japanese clients near the chic Paris opera, offering visitors the chance to

buy in Paris and pay for their purchases on their return to Japan.

Japanese restaurants have sprung up throughout the city, and Paris newspapers are full of advertisements for Asian personnel.

In the streets of the French capital this month—especially with a large number of residents having abandoned it to go on vacation—the Japanese often appear to outnumber the French.

Cameras slung over their shoulders, they spill out of huge sightseeing buses to systematically take in museums, boutiques, restaurants, cabarets, and the wealth of monuments offered by this historic city.

Japanese schoolchildren learn about Paris in their first textbooks. They read about French literature and painting, and also that

France is the cradle of gastronomy and fashion.

"Paris for us is civilisation", affirms Keiko, a pretty 35-year-old Japanese woman who directs public relations for the Nikko hotel. "Each of us wants to come here at least once in his lifetime".

Businessmen, parents with children, young women eager to learn more about the world before settling down to get married, students: all types of Japanese meet on the streets of Paris. But few of them are travelling alone.

Group tourism is the most favoured mode of travel in Japan, and the largest Japanese travel agency, the Japan Travel Bureau, offers its customers 38 different package tours for visiting France, with special prices for students and honeymooners.

One week in a luxurious Paris hotel, with entertainment and sightseeing left up to the traveller costs about \$1,200. But the Japanese tourist is more likely to choose a totally organised group tour that costs only a little more: a two-week tour of major European capitals, including two nights in Paris, all food and lodging included, for \$1,840.

The trip to Europe has become a status symbol that many middle class Japanese are determined to have even if they must economise for the rest of the year to afford it.

"Paris is chic. You find the most beautiful things in the world here," Japanese tourists declare in unison. "Besides", they add, "it is so restful. It is a calm, peaceful city, where people never seem to get upset. They take their time. Even the policemen are nice".

Frenchmen are surprised and amused by their comments, rarely having heard Paris described as calm or themselves as kind.

But many Japanese insist that compared to turbulent Tokyo, with its swarming masses, Paris is a haven of peace.

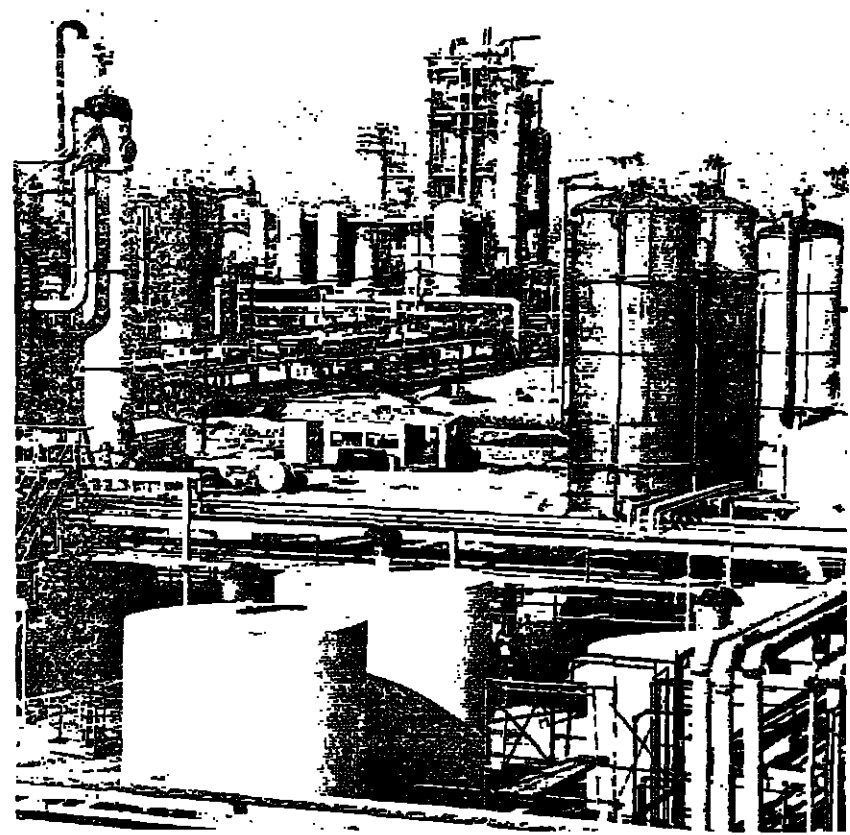
Mrs. Murata, a Japanese woman who has been a Paris tour guide for 15 years, says that the average Japanese is always in a hurry. Accustomed to spending a maximum of half an hour on his own lunch or dinner, he cannot fathom how the French can spend two or three hours on their meals.

From morning to night, the tourist is on the go in Paris, Mrs. Murata continues. "But often he doesn't really take the time to look at things," she says, adding that after having photographed a French monument from every angle, some Japanese tourists forget it a few hours later and ask her to describe it again.

Gold speculation is not for Kuwait

KUWAIT, Aug. 24, (R). — Kuwait will not participate in the International Monetary Fund's forthcoming gold auction, according to the Head of the Finance Ministry's Reserves and Investment Department, Mr. Khalid Abu Al Saud.

The newspaper Al Rai Al Aam yesterday quoted Mr. Abu Al Saud as saying that gold purchases at the auction would be primarily for speculative purposes and Kuwait had never speculated in gold or currencies.



A Union Carbide chemical plant at Taft, Louisiana: part of the growing business.

U.S. chemical industry surges forward with 75% growth in 10 years

GEISMAR, Louisiana (CSM) — A city of pipes, tanks and towers stands in the lush lowland along the Mississippi at this small community between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Shell's chemical plant here, churning out ingredients for household detergents, synthetic fibres and antifreeze, is part of a giant industry which has grown spectacularly in the last 10 years.

Production of chemicals has soared 75 per cent in that period, more than double the growth rate of U.S. industry as a whole, according to David Kiefer of Chemical and Engineering News, a trade publication.

The current issue of that publication reports, however, that production of chemicals and allied products hit a plateau in the second quarter, and the production figures for April and May fell a bit from the March level.

Chemical industry sources emphasise that while the future looks generally bright, the rising prices and questionable availability of petroleum feedstocks tend to restrain their optimism.

C. C. Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon Corporation, foresees good performance in chemicals over the next five years:

"Because so many jobs depend on the chemical industry, it will have high priority for scarce resources. And the industry only uses 5 per cent of petroleum supplies.

Our chemical people are not too worried. There is a long-term concern about chemical production in the Middle East, but Middle Eastern nations have moved very slowly on this."

W. C. Roher, president of Gulf Oil Chemicals Company, recently cited several reasons for a "cheerful" long-range outlook for the chemical industry.

In a Houston speech summarised by Chemical Marketing Reporter, Mr. Roher cited:

— Strong worldwide demand and broad end-use markets for chemicals.

— The opportunity to open new markets for chemical products as replacement for other materials.

— Continued pricing strength.

Yet Dr. James G. Affleck, chairman and president of American Cyanamid, told an April meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in Kansas City:

"I believe it would be sheer calamity to move ahead in the

petroleum supply problem will just fade away into history. I think there is no question that we will again face shortages in the foreseeable future."

The chemical industry also has to cope with environmental problems. Its products are often potentially hazardous if not used properly and, being synthetic, are not easily absorbed and broken down by the natural world.

Costly equipment to protect the air and water around chemical plants — and the workers in them — has been installed already. New levels of purity will have to be reached when standards become stricter in 1977.

Diversification, the breaking up of the big oil companies urged by some in Congress, is strongly opposed by executives on the chemical side of the oil business.

"A world-scale ethylene plant is a \$500-million undertaking, and only a very few companies have the cash to build one of these," says Tom Green, general manager of product economics for Shell, in a Houston interview.

(Ethylene is the basic compound from which such products as plas-

tic packaging materials and detergents are made.)

A DuPont spokesman comments that the company believes divestiture legislation "would disrupt the petroleum industry and the nation at a time when we should be encouraging increased exploration and development of new reserves."

Flip over the capital-availability coin and the issue of overexpansion appears. That happened to chemicals in the 1960s, but because of the rapid growth of the industry, "individual additions to productive capacity now have a small impact on the industry as a whole," Mr. Green holds.

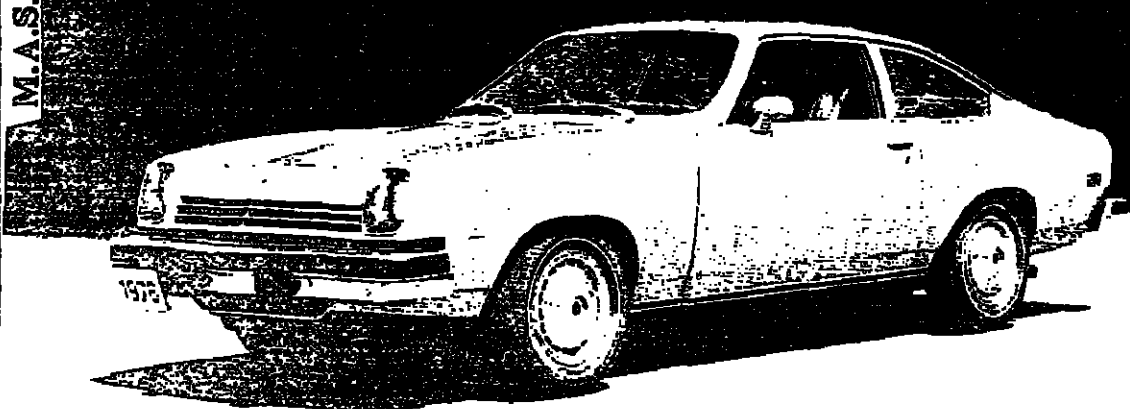
Meanwhile, Fred Foster, manager of Shell's Geismar plant, goes about his business of turning petroleum feedstock, barged in from Houston or piped up from a refinery down river, into detergent-range alcohols and ethylene oxide.

These products are shipped by road, rail and water to major industrial centres elsewhere in the United States.

He says that after an expansion project to be completed in 1977, his will be the largest detergent-alcohol plant in the world.

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Nile Delta farmers drag themselves out of centuries-old poverty

In the fertile Nile Delta, which fans out north from Cairo to the Mediterranean, rural population density is an extremely high 2,300 persons per square mile. But the Delta farmers are winning their struggle to survive. Richard Critchfield, who has spent the past few years on foundation grants in Asia and Africa studying and reporting on the rural poor, explains how they do it.

SIRS EL LAYYAN, EGYPT (C-SM). — Here in Egypt's flat, fertile Nile Delta, amid huddled masses of mud brick villages and spires of minarets, adjustment of a poor and ancient society to modernity has been relatively smooth, peaceful, and rapid.

Yet only a few hundred miles away, along the fertile Nile Valley which runs through barren desert from Aswan to Cairo, the adjustment has been arduous and slow.

Contrasts between these two once-similar regions abound today. And they may offer clues that will help other developing nations.

The 750-mile-long Nile Valley is seldom wider than five to 10

miles. The fan-shaped, 100-mile-long delta spreads north from Cairo to the sea. The two regions together comprise all Egypt's inhabitable, cultivated land.

The delta is extremely overpopulated with a rural population density of 2,300 persons per square mile. Egypt's population, just 16 million as late as 1937, will reach 40 million next year. Six out of 10 of Egypt's 22 million fellahin, or peasants, are crowded into the delta.

Wheat, maize, salted cheese, sweetened tea, a few vegetables, and a little meat are the diet: 477 kilograms a year. Land holdings are fragmented and small; the average farm is two acres.

Two-thirds of the agricultural work force are landless.

Similar statistics in other developing countries mean trouble.

Yet once-common rural banditry has all but disappeared in the delta over the past 20 years, allowing most fellahin to build small, second houses in the fields. The productivity of an increasingly commercial agriculture goes up every year.

Threat of salinity from year-round irrigation is being successfully tackled with tile drainage. Manure from an enormous population of buffalo, cows and camels goes to replace the nitrogen-rich silt which floods from the Nile once brought yearly to the soil. Fully half the delta's agricultural work force is engaged in this constant task of refertilising the land.

With a mild climate and abundant sun and water, the delta is a virtual greenhouse. It provides some of the world's highest yields in rice, beans, cotton, sugar, onions, wheat, and maize.

Yet there is little mechanisation, and tractors are few. Fellahin can be seen in the fields the entire day—barefoot, their long tunics tucked up at the waist as they till the soil with age-old hoes.

Plowing, they lean heavily on the shafts and call "Ha!" or "Ho-osh!" to their bridleless buffalo or cows. Mowing clover or wheat, they bend from the waist to cut with swiftly flashing sickles. There is a fierce work ethic, and during harvest men may work 16 to 18 hours a day.

Along dusty, winding footpaths, where there is a steady procession of fellahin leading animals or carrying manure or fresh dirt between village and field, students with tattered textbooks wander about, memorising their lessons.

Nearly all the young children go to school. Even the poorest fellah manages to send at least one of two daughters or sons to college so that they can emigrate as teachers or skilled technicians to Cairo, Alexandria or one of Egypt's oil-rich neighbouring states.

In a quiet, unspectacular way, rural delta society is winning its struggle for survival, within social restraints. Aside from the unceasing hard physical labour its two-crop year-round agriculture demands, the price has been the abandonment of many traditions and personal freedoms.

Such traditions still cling in the Nile Valley, where the remaining 40 per cent of the Egyptian fellahin live and where remoteness and an isolation imposed by the desert have kept alive a proud individualism and village way of life little changed from the distant past.

This is the more familiar Egypt—with its hazy, dream-like landscapes of the broad sluggish Nile, date palms, the narrow green valley, and sandy Sahara cliffs. The best guide to its present daily life is Englishman Edward Lane's "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians"—published in 1836.

In the Nile Valley illiteracy and superstition abound. Black-shrouded women still wear veils; field work stops at noon under a scorching equatorial sun; family honour is uppermost and vendetta laws apply.

In contrast, the delta fellahin are industrious, reserved, and law-abiding. A strong admixture of Roman, Greek, Persian, Christian, Arab, and Turk influences from long centuries of foreign invasion have left their mark in the delta. But another factor has exerted an ever stronger influence.

In the mid-19th century Egypt's great moderniser, Pasha Muhammad Ali, who threw off the yoke of the Turkish Empire, built a series of dams near Cairo, and permanently enclosed the delta with dikes.

This made irrigation water available year-round for the first time. Field work became incessant, and the delta fellahin began to raise large numbers of livestock to substitute manure for the Nile's lost silt.

Fully one-fourth of the delta's land today goes to produce Egyptian clover; a whole society adjusted itself to major environmental change.

It was not until 1965, when the new Aswan Dam began storing water, that farmers in the Nile Valley shifted from reliance on flood water to irrigation.

Today, crop yields on the delta are rising, while in the Nile Valley they are falling. The Upper Egyptians have yet to work out a system of drainage to combat salinity produced by year-round irrigation and to employ manure as fertiliser.

Average yields per acre of 68 bushels of wheat and 84 bushels of maize are produced in the delta after 400 donkey loads of manure and 100 kilos of commercial fertiliser are applied. In Upper Egypt, where 400 kilos of commercial fertiliser are used and no manure, yields are down to 28 bushels of wheat and 34 bushels of maize per acre.

Shahhat, a young Nile Valley fellah says, "It was a great mistake to build the Aswan Dam. Now the soil has become weak and the plants sick. Perhaps in five to 10 more years everything will stop growing." His view is typical of a majority of Nile Valley fellahin.

Shahhat's family has experienced a four-fold rise in yearly income to just under \$ 1,000 since the



Helmi, a Delta farmer, and his family manage to live on \$600 a year.

introduction of sugar cane as a cash crop and a year-round water supply. But expectations have risen even faster, and like many of their neighbours, the family is deeply in debt.

Neither Shahhat nor his younger brother have been educated beyond memorising the Quran in a village sheikh. Their education is thus limited to the teachings of medieval Islam, which describes the earth as flat and surrounded by water.

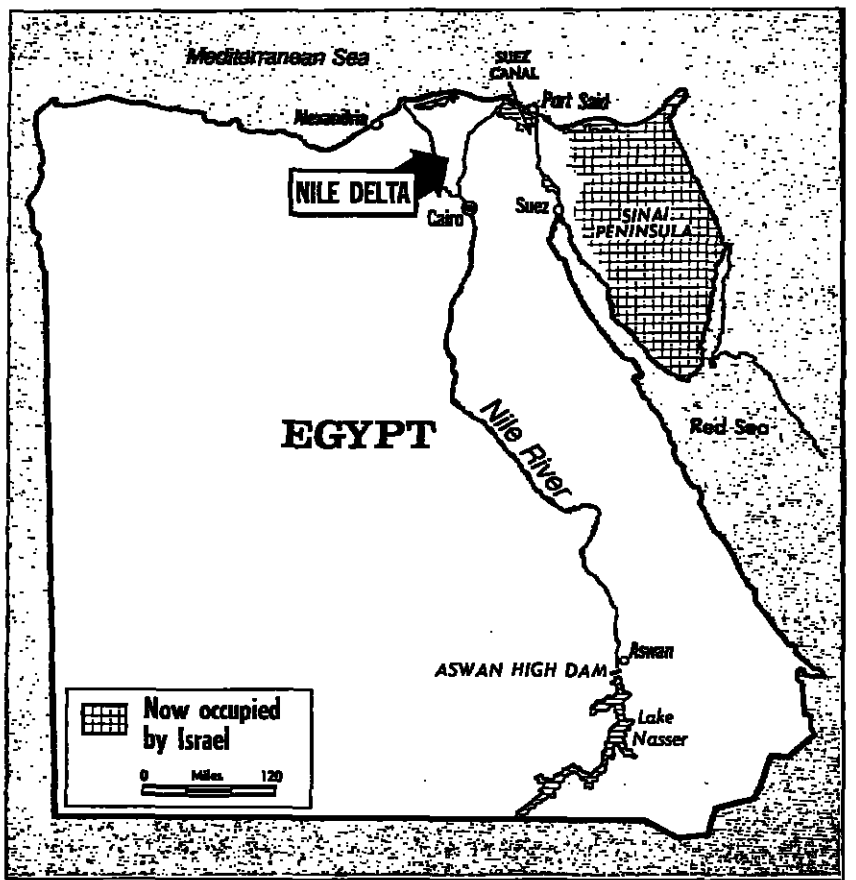
Helmi is a young delta fellah who, like Shahhat, cultivates 2.5 acres of land. Like Shahhat he raises clover, wheat, maize, and some vegetables and possesses a

buffalo donkey, and a few sheep. Lacking the cash crop of sugar, his family's yearly income is only \$ 600.

Yet Helmi manages to scrape together \$ 24 a month to send one younger brother to commercial college and two more to free government schools. He has no debts.

In the Nile Valley police are hated on the ground that they out of the past, living habits usually rough up anyone who breaks the law. In the more law-abiding delta, where people know their rights, this does not happen. The delta fellahin use hospitals, family-planning centres, day-care centres, experimental farms, agri-

cultural cooperatives, and public relief system. Egypt's Nile Valley rarely have to do with government more than to obtain seeds or from local cooperatives. After a visit to Helmi Shahhat found the delta smothering. "It's like here," he said. And to fellahin, Shahhat was like out of the past, living life they had only heard and fathers describe. It is the delta life-style Egypt's future and poor future of most densely poor rural societies, if it cope with growing pop-



Farmwork in the Nile Delta done with the help of animals.

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ACROSS

1. Soft food
4. Roasting stake
8. Prosperous
11. Period
12. Swiss river
13. Be won't
14. Displace
16. Sir Herbert Beerbohm
17. Dirk
18. Page
19. Food containers
21. Interruption
23. Myself
25. Solos
27. Preposition
28. Streak in mahogany
29. Outline
30. Public notice
32. Mournful sound
34. Syllable of hesitation
35. Handle
37. Folk singer
38. Acted
39. Draw together
41. Liquidated
43. Propriety
45. Alder tree
47. Kick a football
48. Turn right
49. Trygve Halvdan
50. Totals
51. Even

SAR RUIN
APE ANTE
LOS MISTRE
AGERS
RENE DYNAS
VET DREAD
TREAT OF
ANNOYER AP
LIEN ARE
INTERNES R
BEE AURA
ISR STIR S

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

1. Foot: comb. form
2. Guido's second note
3. Vegetable
4. Sound
5. Distinctive events
6. Wrath
7. Note of the scale
8. Turbulence
9. Enzyme
10. Mark aimed in curling
11. Handle
12. Trifle
13. Pool table cushion
14. Arrived
15. Sandarach tr
16. Proposition
17. Breakwater
18. Fish
19. Novelist
20. George
21. Vindictiveness
22. Serve
23. Dedicato
24. Glove leather
25. Coalescence
26. Feast
27. Book of the Bible
28. Chum
29. Late Mr. Ono
30. Failure
31. English letter
32. Longing
33. Father

Time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 8-25

South Africa now faces "black power" ideology

INNESBURG, Aug. 24, (AFP) — Suppressing certain organisations which preach "black power" are words which South Africans have come to fear.

He added: "Black consciousness could prove disastrous for South Africa and so could the failure among whites to understand the reasons behind it and the aspirations of this exclusiveness."

One African militant said that for him black power showed the government that Africans were not just "non-whites."

How far is black power in South Africa a reaction to the local situation and not a total political movement? The answer to this question is vital for the South African authorities who fear that this revolt by the young could inspire the "traditional" African organisation like the African National Congress (ANC).

For the government power must be broken even if, in the words of one African leader in prison today, "an entire generation must be sacrificed."

has become clear is that Africa now has a new generation ready to fight.

consciousness emerged in Africa a few years ago.

limited to intellectual circles, however, organised movements were set up reflecting this growth of awareness, including the People's Convention and Institute for African Studies, speed with which its ideas spread among African youth, many South African, including the government.

most of the leaders of organisations have been killed or served with banishment.

er factor which has authorities here is the powerlessness of a young generation which has only known apartheid and Bantu (African) education. Sources here said that Soweto, the huge African township outside Johannesburg, has become forums for discussions, with teachers part.

government has put the recent disturbances down to "riots" but Pretoria University professor D. Kotze said: "The consciousness movement be countered merely by

September 3 is landing-day for Viking II

SADENA, CALIFORNIA 24, (AFP) — The Viking II space probe will carry out maneuvers over the next weeks to prepare for its landing on September 3 on Mars, site called Utopia Planitia.

craft received the promise for its descent maneuvers yesterday through the center of the landing module.

correction of trajectory be carried out on Wednesday to place Viking II at the landing site, and off-landers said a second correction maneuver might follow on Friday if the first not precise enough.

craft will continue to photograph the Utopia sector carry out studies of the area in that zone. Too much wind there would cause postponement of the landing, it could tip the probe as it descended toward planet's surface.

landing Viking II farther than Viking I, mission officials hope to increase chances of finding some form of life on Mars, since the area is to be more humid than that explored by Viking



DEAD FAINT — One of the 96 passengers, who fainted after being rescued by Egyptian paratroopers, is carried away from the plane in Luxor Monday. (AP wirephoto).

Daily living under the bombs of Beirut

BEIRUT, Aug. 24, (AFP) — A big bang. A lot of small explosions, popping off like a string of firecrackers. The walls shake. The dust catches the back of your throat. Windows shatter. There are cries and then the shrieking of car horns as the first wounded are rushed to hospital.

That is what life in Beirut has been reduced to over the past week as both sides in the civil war engage in murderous artillery duels. This is a city where more than half of its prewar population of one million has fled, where water and electricity have been cut off for the past two months and where those who have hung

on now live in never-ending fear of the shelling.

There are no specific targets for the 155-millimetre heavy field guns or 120-millimetre mortars either in the rightist quarters of the Lebanese capital or in leftist areas or inside Palestinian refugee camps around Beirut. The object of the shelling, according to one Lebanese newspaper is to terrorise the adversary.

Sometimes, as happened last Thursday, a shell lands in the crowded playground of Beirut's Italian school and 20 youngsters are maimed. Or a shell can hit an apartment where a family lies sleeping. Some of the shells have landed close to stand pipes where crowds gather for water or in

front of bakeries where people queue for bread.

Dozens upon dozens of shells hit at random in this way each day. In the modern Hamra quarter in east Beirut, the building housing the Agence France-Presse bureau was hit by a shell on Tuesday last which also devastated an office of the French radio and television networks.

On Saturday morning about 15 shells bombarded the building. One slammed into the 20-storey building that was being put up for a Soviet bank and bits of scaffolding were blown over the AFP building's roof to land with a clatter in the courtyard.

On the other side of the street,

moderate Christian leader Raymond Edde was conferring in his office with a delegation of Italian priests when mortar fragments slashed into the group.

One priest owes his life to the fact that he had lowered his head only a moment before the blast.

The quarter came under fire from heavy artillery again during Saturday afternoon. One mortar bomb went off outside the door of the AFP building and another hit the offices of a Japanese firm on the 16th floor of a 17-storey glass tower.

Others fell in a scattered pattern throughout Hamra, soon afterwards, the wall of ambulance sirens echoed through the city's streets.

Miki ouster put on ice to allow further contacts

TOKYO, Aug. 24, (R) — Prime Minister Takeo Miki and the two men most prominent in efforts to oust him from leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) avoided a breakdown tonight in attempts to settle the worst crisis to hit the LDP in its 21-year-history.

The crisis was brought about by the Lockheed payoff scandal and attacks from within the party on Mr. Miki's handling of strikes and other national problems.

The prime minister conferred for 90 minutes tonight with his two main rivals for leadership, Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Masavoshi Ohira.

They agreed that they should go on talking tomorrow about the demands by some members of the LDP that Mr. Miki should step down because of his alleged weak leadership of the party.

Earlier a caucus of more than two-thirds of the LDP members of the Diet called for reform of the LDP. The caucus had been called by opponents of Mr. Miki but some of the sponsors agreed today that talks should be continued on the party crisis.

The caucus was attended by 266 of the 392 LDP members of both houses of the Diet including about 15 of the 21-member cabinet, but there was a dispute over its powers.

Mr. Miki's opponents claimed its decisions were binding, but his

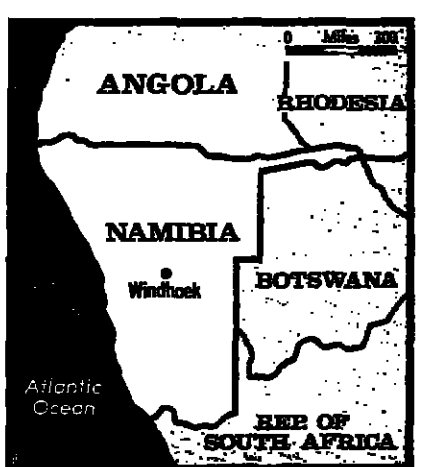
Israel boycott to be tightened and toughened

CAIRO, Aug. 24, (AFP) — Liaison officers of the regional offices for the Arab Boycott of Israel bureau will meet in Baghdad on October 30, well-informed sources said here Sunday.

The sources said the agenda would include:

- 1) The tightening of boycott regulations over oil in order to check "leaks" of Arab oil to Israel,
 - 2) Romania's undertaking not longer to transport through Israel the oil it buys in Iran, importing it instead via the Suez Canal or the Egyptian pipelines,
 - 3) The problem of the "open bridges" between southern Lebanon and Israel,
 - 4) How to counter Israeli moves against the Arab boycott in the United States and western Europe,
 - 5) The removal of 30 foreign companies from the boycott list because they have terminated relations with Israel.
- Earlier, the boycott office warned oil companies with interests in Arab nations not to carry out oil prospecting in the Sinai or in Israeli-occupied territories.

Prospects for black rule in Namibia centre on constitutional talks



WINDHOEK, Namibia (CSM) — Namibia (South-West Africa) is in the frontline of those territories where the issue of black or white rule is at stake.

The future of this former German colony, administered by South Africa since World War I, hangs on what proposals for its independence come out of the constitutional conference that reconvened here Aug. 3.

Delegates have announced that they have set December 31, 1978, as the target date for independence. An interim government will be established in the meantime.

The conference has a deadline of Aug. 31, by which time it is due to present its proposals to the United Nations.

But the main black nationalist movement in Namibia—the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO)—is not represented at these crucial talks.

With a Marxist and chaotic Angola to the north, the whites here, mostly Afrikaners (of Dutch descent) and Germans, are probably more flexible on the issue of allowing blacks political rights than ever before. "But it may be too late and not enough, the old story in Southern Africa," one resident said.

Many people would like the transition to black rule to be orderly — just as orderly as the neat and clean capital of Windhoek.

Some whites say all they want is simply not to destroy this ordered existence. They just want an assurance of economic security when there is a black government.

But a hard core of whites is talking of wanting a "udi," a unilateral declaration of independence from South Africa similar to that made by the white minority in the British colony of Rhodesia 11 years ago.

A lot of these hard-liners come from 25 per cent of whites who are really South Africans and want to preserve their jobs here.

What to do about these intransigent whites and what to do about SWAPO are the main issues facing South Africa.

There are reliable reports here that an attempt is being made by

Britain to get secret talks going with SWAPO in a neutral country.

Any rights for blacks "will have to be torn out of the hearts of the whites here," said a man who is in touch with the behind-the-scenes moves. "And after the right is given, they will surround it with guns and soldiers," he added.

He meant that despite what is conceded at the constitutional conference, the new government will have a country full of South African soldiers and police.

There are thousands of them up on the border with Angola, hunting SWAPO guerrillas.

A huge new base to train 10,000 soldiers is being built near Grootfontein and will be finished in about six months. No money has been spared to build it quickly, according to an informed source here.

"It would be okay if the South Africans are doing this to negotiate from strength and in the end to give the blacks their rights," said a man sympathetic to the nationalist cause.

But the most crucial issue is what is to be done about SWAPO which for more than ten years has publicised the oppression of blacks under the system of apartheid.

SWAPO's strength is among the Ovambo tribes in the north, representing 46 per cent of the country's population. The next biggest population group is the whites with only 10 per cent.

The main concern of most of the delegations meeting this month in the blistering-white Turnhalle, a building once used as a drill hall by the German colonisers, is that the Ovambos do not gain complete control of the country after independence. In other words, they want some kind of assurance that minorities will be protected.

Many of the SWAPO leaders are Hereros and Damaras, not Ovambos, and might therefore understand this concern.

In fact, there are reports that some members of SWAPO and other blacks who fled the country to get an education, would like to give the Turnhalle talks a try.

But the conference will have to come up with a complete about-face on apartheid before SWAPO, and indeed many of the delegates, will be satisfied.

U.S. keeps Shah happy while Iran's oil policy stings economy

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — Washington's deepening military involvement with Iran, to the tune of \$10 billion worth of arms sales to the Shah's kingdom since 1972 — carries with it "devastating" economic implications for Americans, says a high U.S. government official.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the official said, virtually "caused" the 400 per cent boost in the world oil prices decreed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Yet, said an informed source, the White House — under Richard M. Nixon and now under President Ford — consistently has refused to exert pressure on the Shah to bring oil prices down.

These views coincide with publication of a Senate report alleging that, since a secret 1972 deal between then President Nixon and the Shah, U.S. arms sales to Iran have been "out of control."

Mr. Nixon, says a report, agreed — apparently with the backing of Henry A. Kissinger, then White House National Security Affairs adviser — that Iran could buy all the conventional U.S. weapons it wanted, without customary policy reviews by State and Defence departments.

As Iran's oil revenues ballooned, so did its purchases of American weapons. Today Iran is the number one arms customer of the United States, and according to the Senate study, "50,000 to 60,000" Americans may be in Iran by 1980 to service arms contracts.

At least 24,000 Americans, the study says, now are in Iran — should Iran become involved in war — they either would have to maintain and possibly operate weapons systems, or become hostage to the Shah, if they refused to do so.

There is in all this, said a well placed source, "a missing ingredient." What impelled Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger to authorise unlimited arms sales to Iran, without conventional policy checks?

Since that time, as OPEC raised oil prices and Iran bought more and more arms, Dr. Kissinger as Secretary of State reportedly has opposed putting pressure on the Shah to halt the price climb.

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, by contrast, argued vainly in White House council that all possible leverage should be used against the Shah, as principal author of the OPEC price rise.

Dr. Kissinger, in these same White House discussions, stressed the importance to the United States of intelligence installations including a radar network, in Iran.

Consistently since 1953, when the CIA supported a coup d'etat that overthrew leftist Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and restored the Shah to his throne, U.S. policy makers have sought to strengthen Iran as an anticommunist buffer between the Soviet Union and the Persian Gulf.

With Americans buying increasingly more oil from Persian Gulf powers, this policy has gained in

Korean meeting may defuse tension

SEOUL, Aug. 24, (R) — The American-led United Nations Command will meet North Korea tomorrow for talks that could defuse the week-old tension over the unprovoked killing of two U.S. officers by North Korean guards.

The two sides today agreed to hold a meeting of the joint military armistice commission at Panmunjom in the demilitarised zone, at which the U.N. Command is expected to seek North Korean assurances against recurrences of last Wednesday's clash there.

While the impression in Seoul was that the United States was now prepared to relax the situation on the border, where both sides have their troops on alert, North Korea today claimed that a second American naval task force, including the aircraft carrier Enterprise, was heading for Korean waters.

(In Washington, government sources said the second naval force was on its way to mid-Pacific on a routine assignment and was not headed for Korean waters).



"I am the genie of the oil lamp... your wish is my command"

Arab League renews peace moves

[Continued from page 1] Summit came shortly after an announcement here that President-elect Elias Sarkis of Lebanon would visit Damascus before taking office on September 23.

Mr. Sarkis was elected with Syrian backing and is likely to be more generally accepted as president than the present incumbent, Suleiman Franjieh.

A four-sided committee due to be formed as part of a Syrian-Palestinian agreement in July has not met, apparently because a later Syrian demand that pro-Syrian Lebanese groups should be included

was not acceptable to the major leftist bloc led by Kamal Junblatt.

Beirut Radio today reported that at Prime Minister Rashid Karami had told the Arab League he approved of an Arab summit being held and hoped it would be convened soon.

In a related development, all Palestinians between 15 and 45 years are now liable for military service, according to a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) decree published here today.

There are an estimated 400,000 Palestinians in Lebanon.

Commandos recount hijack plan

[Continued from page 1] After the assault, Premier Salem was quoted as saying Colonel Qadhafi had promised the hijackers a reward of 100,000 Libyan dinars (about 200,000 sterling) if they succeeded in taking the aircraft to Libya.

For its part, Libya has accused Egypt of staging yesterday's hijack in order to be able to blame Libya. Colonel Qadhafi has also threatened to sever relations with Egypt on September 1 if Egypt does not stop its attacks.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market recovered a little to close off the bottom after an session Tuesday, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was near low for the year down 6.2 at 355.2. Government stocks eased following a forecast of another increase in supply for August and attendant fears of higher interest rates. Leads ranged to around 1/4 in longs and 1/8 in shorts. Leading falls dipped on the possibility of a three day week because of August, dealers added. The market was off the bottom by the close and banks eased a few pence. Mining shares lost ground reflecting the lower gold bullion price. Australians were mostly steady to a shade harder. The fall of 5p to 8p were recorded by ICI, BAT, EMI, Thorn, and Unilever, while Fisons was marked down by 12p. Courtauld, Tubes, Reed, and Marks all showed net losses of 2p. Lucas and Dunlop lost 3p apiece. GKN and Hawker recovered might levels after falls of 3 or 4p, dealers said. The market was off the bottom by the close and banks eased a few pence. Mining shares lost ground reflecting the lower gold bullion price. Australians were mostly steady to a shade harder. The fall of 5p to 8p were recorded by ICI, BAT, EMI, Thorn, and Unilever, while Fisons was marked down by 12p. Courtauld, Tubes, Reed, and Marks all showed net losses of 2p. Lucas and Dunlop lost 3p apiece. GKN and Hawker recovered might levels after falls of 3 or 4p, dealers said. The market was off the bottom by the close and banks eased a few pence. Mining shares lost ground reflecting the lower gold bullion price. Australians were mostly steady to a shade harder. The fall of 5p to 8p were recorded by ICI, BAT, EMI, Thorn, and Unilever, while Fisons was marked down by 12p. Courtauld, Tubes, Reed, and Marks all showed net losses of 2p. Lucas and Dunlop lost 3p apiece. GKN and Hawker recovered might levels after falls of 3 or 4p, dealers said.

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